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ABSTRACT

Intermediate performance objectives and corresponding criterion measures are presented for each of nine terminal objectives for a two-semester (2 hours daily) course designed to provide high school students with basic introductory law enforcement skills and knowledge. Titles of the nine terminal objectives are Orientation, Law Enforcement Ethics, State Criminal Code, Nature of Law Enforcement, Development of Law Enforcement, Police Functions, Problems of Law Enforcement, Administration of Justice, and Public Relations. (This manual and 54 others were developed for various secondary level vocational courses using the System Approach for Education (SAFE) guidelines.) (HD)

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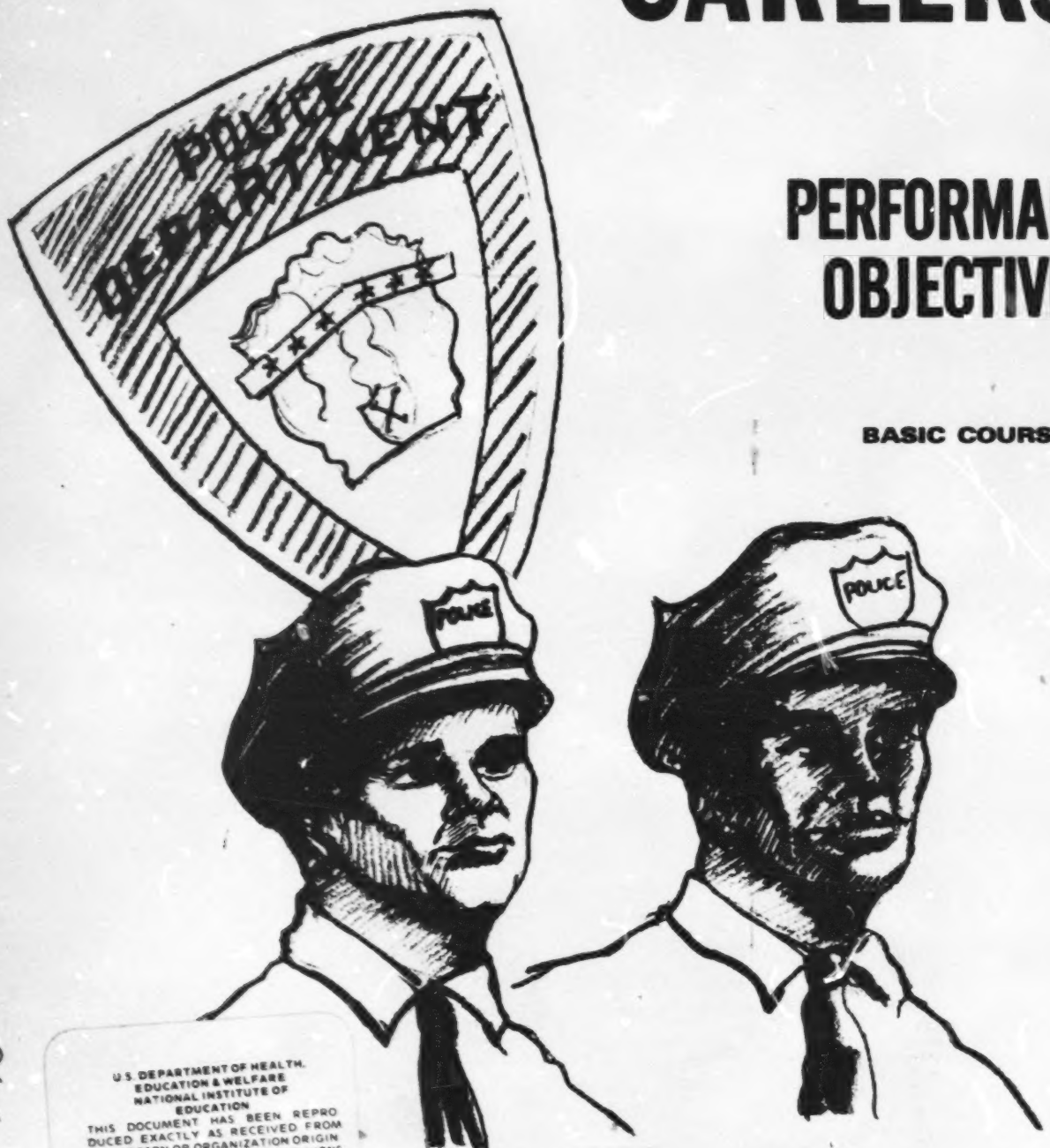
LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

BASIC COURSE



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July, 1975

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

This manual was developed using System Approach for Education (SAFE) guidelines.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

ACCREDITATION NUMBER: 6120

LENGTH OF COURSE: 2 Semesters

TIME BLOCK: 2 Hours Daily

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is intended to provide high school students with basic introductory law enforcement skills and knowledge. It is articulated with the Police Academy course at Florida Junior College. This basic law enforcement course will cover such subjects as Orientation, Law Enforcement of Ethics, State Criminal Code, Nature of Law Enforcement, Development of Law Enforcement, Police Functions, Problems of Law Enforcement, Administration of Justice and Public Relations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

Syllabus of Terminal Performance Objectives:

1.0 - Orientation

2.0 - Law Enforcement of Ethics

3.0 - State Criminal Code

4.0 - Nature of Law Enforcement

5.0 - Development of Law Enforcement

6.0 - Police Functions

7.0 - Problems of Law Enforcement

8.0 - Administration of Justice

9.0 - Public Relations

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 1.0

ORIENTATION

The student will demonstrate his knowledge of course requirements by correctly answering at least 75% of the questions on written tests on the following topics: VICA, safety class regulations, opportunities in the law enforcement field.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		1.0	See attached test.
1.1	Given handout sheets and discussions of career opportunities, the student will score at least 75% on criterion test.	1.1	1. List five (5) requirements for the position of Police Officer. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ 2. List three (3) requirements for Police Services Technician I. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ 3. List four (4) requirements for Correction Officer. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____
1.2	Given handout sheets and through class discussions, students will attain at least 75% accuracy on a criterion test on VICA.	1.2	List eight (8) benefits derived from membership in VICA. a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ f. _____ g. _____ h. _____

TPO 1.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

ORIENTATION

1. What does VICA mean?

2. Who can belong to VICA?

3. List eight (8) benefits derived from membership in VICA.

4. List three (3) safety rules.

5. List five (5) requirements for the position of Police Officer.

6. List three (3) requirements for the position of Police Service Technician I.

7. List four (4) requirements for the position of Correction Officer.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 2.0

LAW ENFORCEMENT OF ETHICS

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the code of ethics by answering correctly at least 80% of a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		2.0	See attached test.
2.1	The student will recall five fundamental duties of a police officer.	2.1	Name 5 fundamental duties of a police officer.
2.2	The student will list six traits or qualities necessary for a good police officer.	2.2	List 6 traits or qualities necessary for a good police officer.
2.3	The student will name six unethical practices a police officer should not do.	2.3	Name 6 unethical practices a police officer should not do.
2.4	The student will recall the special meaning a badge has to a police officer.	2.4	What does a police officer's badge mean to him?

TPO 2.0-LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

Fill in the blanks.

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to:

1. _____ _____.
2. safeguard _____ and _____.
3. protect the innocent against _____.
4. the weak against _____.
5. the peaceful against _____ and _____.
6. I will keep my private life unsullied as an _____ _____.
7. Honest in thought and deed in both my _____ _____ and _____ life.
8. I will be exemplary in _____ the laws of the land.
9. Whatever I see or hear of a _____ nature or that is confided to me in my _____ capacity will be kept ever secret unless relevation is necessary in the performance of my duty.
10. I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, _____, animosities, _____ to influence my decisions.
11. I will enforce the law never employing _____ force or violence and never accepting _____.
12. I recognize the badge of my office as a _____ of public faith.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the criminal statutes of the State of Florida by correctly answering at least 75% of a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.0	See attached test.
3.1	Given a criterion examination concerning the Laws of Arrest the learner will correctly answer 75% of the items.	3.1	1. List the 4 ways a police officer may make a lawful arrest without a warrant. a._____ b._____ c._____ d._____ 2. List 3 conditions necessary for a police officer to stop and frisk a person. 3. Choose the best answer: a. a police officer must always notify the person to be arrested the cause for the arrest. b. A police officer must have the warrant in his possession at the time of the arrest. c. The police officer's name must be on the warrant. d. None of the above. 4. List the 3 reasons a police officer may search the person arrested. a._____ b._____ c._____ 5. Define a "Notice to Appear." 6. Answer T for True or F for False on the following questions: _____a. A sick person shall not be given a notice to appear. _____b. The person receiving the notice to appear must sign it. _____c. A notice to appear may be issued for misdemeanors.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd) STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.1	6. d. When a person fails to respond to a notice to appear a warrant for his arrest shall be issued.
3.2	Given a written examination concerning Search and Seizure the student will achieve at least 75% accuracy.	3.2	Complete the following statements: a. A _____ warrant authorized by law may be issued by any judge of any circuit court of this state or county judge, having _____ within the district where the place, vehicle or thing to be _____ may be. b. No search warrant shall be issued except upon _____ cause supported by oath or _____ particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and thing to be seized. c. A search warrant shall be returned within _____ days after issuance thereof. d. The search warrant shall in ____ cases be served by any of the officers _____ in its direction, but by no other person except in aid of the officer requiring it, said officer being _____ and acting in its execution. e. A search warrant may be executed by being served on Sunday, if expressly _____ in such warrant by the judge issuing the same. f. Any officer who in executing a search warrant _____ exceeds his authority or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
3.3	Given a criterion examination on the following felonies and misdemeanors: accessory after the fact, adultery, assault, and arson, the student will achieve at least 75% accuracy.	3.3	1. Define felony. 2. Define misdemeanor. 3. There are five different kinds of felonies. List them. a. b. c. d. e. 4. What is the punishment for a felony, 2nd degree, if offender does not have any previous record? 5. What is the punishment for a misdemeanor, 1st degree? 6. Define accessory after the fact. 7. List the 3 necessary elements for the crime of arson, 1st degree. a. b. c. 8. What is the value of the personal property in arson, 3rd degree? ANSWER T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE. 9.___ Arson is always a felony. 10.___ Night time does not affect the degree of the crime of arson.
3.4	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: unlawful assembly, beverage control law, bigamy, and bribery, the student will achieve at least 80% accuracy.	3.4	Fill in the blanks. 1. Whoever commits an assault on another, with _____ to commit any felony or felony of the 1st degree, shall be guilty of a felony, 3rd degree. 2. If _____ or more persons meet together to commit a breach of the peace or to do any other unlawful act, each of them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.4	3. Each license application shall _____ the location of the place of business where such beverage may be sold. 4. It is unlawful for any person to _____, _____, _____ or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to persons under ___ years of age. 5. It is unlawful for any person to _____ or _____ his age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing any licensee to sell, give, serve or deliver any alcoholic beverages to a person under _____ years of age. 6. Any person under 17 years of age, violating the above, shall be dealt with as a _____ _____. 7. It is unlawful for any person to sell alcoholic beverages without a _____. 8. It is unlawful for any person to sell or serve, by the drink, any intoxicating liquor, other than malt beverages of legal alcoholic content, except _____ _____ _____ which is the address of the person holding a license for the _____ of such intoxicating liquor. 9. Whoever _____ marries the husband or wife of another person shall be guilty of a felony, 3rd degree. 10. If any holder of a license to operate a billiard or pool table shall permit any person to play billiards or pool or any other game for money, or any other _____ of _____, upon such tables, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
3.5	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: burglary, burglar tools, conspiracy, credit cards, criminal anarchy, cruelty to animals and children, culpable negligence, and delinquent children, desertion, and disorderly conduct, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.5	1. List the 3 necessary elements of the crime of burglary, 1st degree. 2. List the 4 necessary elements of the crime of breaking and entering or entering without breaking a vehicle. 3. Define prima facie evidence. 4. How many people are needed in order for a conspiracy. 5. In larceny through credit cards, what is the amount obtained to make the crime grand larceny. 6. List 3 necessary elements for the crime of maliciously killing animal of another. 7. Define culpable negligence. 8. What age must a minor be in order to be a delinquent or dependent child. 9. Define desertion. 10. Define disorderly conduct.
3.6	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: sale of drugs, embezzlement and escapes, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.6	1. Marijuana has many slang terms. List 5 slang terms for marijuana. 2. List 3 ways marijuana is used. 3. List 3 different types of acids. 4. List 3 ways acids are taken. 5. List 2 different types of sedatives. 6. How are sedatives usually taken? 7. List 3 types of narcotics. 8. Which narcotic is outlawed in the U. S.? 9. What is the usual method of taking narcotics? 10. All narcotics have one means of identification in common. What is it? 11. What are the two slang terms that stimulants have in common? 12. Name 3 organic solvents. 13. How are organic solvents used?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
3.7	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: extortion, false personation, false alarms of fire, compounding a felony, sale of fireworks, forgery, gambling, and homicide, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.7	1. List the 6 accusations or threats in the crime of extortion. 2. Define false alarm of fire. 3. Define compounding a felony. 4. Define the crime of forgery. 5. List 3 elements of the crime of keeping gambling houses. 6. Define homicide. 7. Define justifiable homicide. 8. Define excusable homicide.
3.8	Given a criterion examination concerning the following felonies and misdemeanors: kidnapping, killing of unborn child, larceny, and using indecent or obscene language, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	3.8	Fill in the blanks: 1. Any person who shall obtain food, lodging or other accommodations at any hotel, motel with _____ to defraud the owner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree. 2. Any person who has taken personal property belonging to said establishment _____ from the premises may be taken into custody. 3. Any person, without lawful authority, forcible or secretly confines or imprisons any person with intent to hold for ransom to be paid for the release of such person shall be guilty of _____ a person. 4. The _____ killing of an unborn quick child, by injury to the mother of such child which would be murder if it resulted in the death of such mother, shall be deemed manslaughter, a felony, 2nd degree. 5. Larceny is the _____ taking of real or _____ property of another. 6. Grand larceny is the unlawful taking of property of the value of _____. 7. The larceny of any firearm should be deemed a _____.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 3.0 (cont'd)

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		3.8	8. Any person who shall _____ use or utter any indecent or obscene language shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 2nd degree. 9. A person who commits lewd and lascivious behavior is guilty of _____, _____.

TPO 3.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

1. Name the four conditions under which a police officer may make a lawful arrest without a warrant.

2. Define a felony and a misdemeanor.

3. There are five different kinds of felonies. Except for subsequent violators, give the penalties for each felony.

4. Define arson, first degree.

5. Define burglary, first degree.

6. Define cupable negligence.

7. Give three examples of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. With regard to the stop and frisk law a policer officer may:

   a. Stop and frisk anytime.

   b. May stop and frisk only if he feels a felony is about to be committed.

   c. A police officer must have definite proof that a violation of the criminal laws is about to be committed.

   d. A police officer may stop and frisk a person if there are circumstances which reasonably indicate that a violation of the criminal statutes is about to be committed.

2. When a police officer has a warrant for the arrest of a person he:

   a. Must have the warrant in his possession.

   b. May break in any door to make the arrest.

   c. Shall always notify the person to be arrested the cause of the arrest and that a warrant has been issued.

   d. A police officer must announce his authority and purpose before using force to enter a building where the person to be arrested is believed to be.

3. Concerning a notice to appear:

   a. May always be issued for misdemeanors.

   b. Once the arresting officer takes a person into custody to police headquarters a notice to appear cannot be issued.

   c. A person who is sick cannot be issued a notice to appear.

   d. When a person signs a written notice to appear and fails to respond to the notice to appear, a warrant of arrest shall be issued.

4. Concerning a search warrant:

   a. May only be issued by a circuit court judge.

   b. Must be issued by a judge having jurisdiction where the place, vehicle or thing to be searched may be.

   c. May be issued in blank if the judge so desires.

   d. May only be issued by a county judge.

5. A search warrant:

   a. Does not name any specific officer to execute warrant.

   b. Any police officer may execute warrant so long as he is sure that one exists.

   c. Any search warrant may be executed in the day or night.

   d. A search warrant may be executed on Sunday.

6. A felony, first degree:

   a. Is punishable by life imprisonment or $5,000 fine or both.

   b. May be punishable by $10,000 fine.

   c. Shall be sentenced to a term in state prison not exceeding 15 years or $10,000 or both.

   d. None of the above.

STATE CRIMINAL CODE

7. A misdemeanor, first degree:

   a. May be fined $500.

   b. May be fined $5,000.

   c. May be fined $100.

   d. None of the above.

8. Concerning the crime of arson:

   a. Is always a felony.

   b. Does not always have intent.

   c. Punishment is the same whether crime is committed in day or night.

   d. None of the above.

9. Concerning alcoholic beverages:

   a. License may be used on more than one premise.

   b. May be served to a minor if parents are present.

   c. It is a misdemeanor to misrepresent your age to purchase alcoholic beverage.

   d. It is always unlawful for a person under 18 years to have an alcoholic beverage in his possession.

10. Concerning the crime of burglary:

   a. The type of building does not make any difference.

   b. Burglary first degree is always punished by life imprisonment.

   c. The use of high explosives raises the degree of crime.

   d. None of the above.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 4.0

NATURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the nature of law enforcement by obtaining at least 80% accuracy on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		4.0	See attached test.
4.1	Given three definitions of law enforcement the student will select the most complete and best one of the three.	4.1	Choose the best definition of law enforcement from the following three sentences. a. Law enforcement is the upholding of all the local, state, and federal statutes. b. Law enforcement is the apprehending of criminals. c. Law enforcement is the finding of clues, such as fingerprints, and then finding the person to whom they belong.
4.2	Given the definition of Criminal Justice System, the student will be able to enumerate the parts of this system.	4.2	List the 3 parts to the Criminal Justice System.
4.3	Given a diagram of the Criminal Justice System, the student will be able to fill in 12 out of 16 of the boxes correctly.	4.3	Fill in the diagram of the Criminal Justice System.
4.4	The student will recall the two broad types of law, natural and human.	4.4	Name the two broad types of laws and define them.
4.5	The student will recall the 7 different categories of human law.	4.5	Name the 7 different categories of human law and define each.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 4.0 (cont'd)

NATURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
4.6	The student will be able to identify the repeal of the 18 amendment as an example of public opinion changing law.	4.6	Name one outstanding example of public opinion changing law.
4.7	The student will correctly identify the source of police power and restrictions placed upon them.	4.7	Name the source of power of the local police and the source of the main restriction placed upon them.

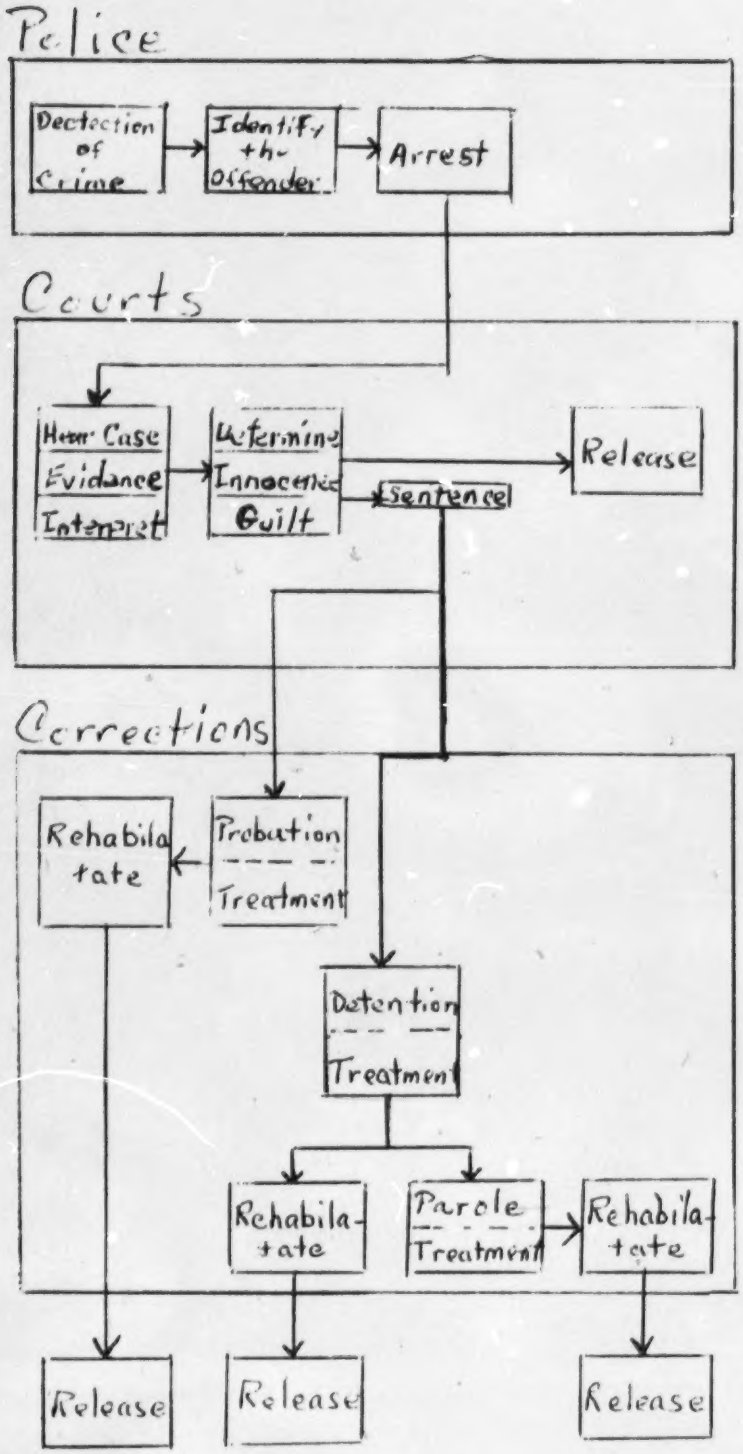
TPO 4.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

NATURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Define Law Enforcement.

2. Define Criminal Justice System.

3. Fill in the accompanying diagram of the Criminal Justice System.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TPO 4.0 (cont'd)

NATURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

4. Law can be divided into two broad categories. Name them and explain the meaning of each.

5. Human Law is divided into 7 different categories. Name them and give a brief explanation of 5 of them.

6. What is the relationship between law and public opinion?

7. Where do the police derive their authority and what are the legal restrictions imposed upon the police?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 5.0

DEVELOPMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the development of law enforcement by obtaining at least 80% accuracy on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		5.0	See attached test.
5.1	The student will answer correctly at least 8 out of 10 questions on a criterion test concerning the background of early law enforcement.	5.1	1. Who is generally given credit for the first legal code on law enforcement 2,000 years before the birth of Christ? 2. In ancient society what was the means of punishment? 3. What is meant by trial by ordeal? 4. Give 3 important things the Magna Carta did for law enforcement. 5. Who is given credit for starting the first modern police system? 6. Name 3 ways the Industrial Revolution affected law enforcement. 7. Which was the first state to form a state law enforcement agency? 8. List the 3 reasons the State of Pennsylvania formed the state police. 9. Name 2 reasons for the formation of federal law enforcement. 10. What part of the constitution gives the power to form federal law enforcement?

TPO 5.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

DEVELOPMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. What were the reasons for the development of laws?

2. Why were law enforcement agencies necessary?

3. Sir Robert Peel is generally considered the person responsible for the beginning of the modern police system. List the ten principles he established when starting the London Police.

4. What effect did the Industrial Revolution have on law enforcement?

5. What was the reason for the development of state law enforcement agencies?

6. What was the reason for the development of federal law enforcement agencies?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 POLICE FUNCTIONS

The student will demonstrate an understanding of patrol, crime prevention, criminal investigation, arrest, and police role in protection of individual freedoms by correctly answering at least 80% of the criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		6.0	See attached test.
6.1	The student will list at least 4 out of 5 of the objectives of patrol.	6.1	List the 5 goals or objectives of patrol.
6.2	The student will attain at least 80% on a criterion test concerning distribution by area, time and types of patrol.	6.2	1. What is the fundamental unit of patrol? 2. What is the unit called that combines several beats? FILL IN THE BLANKS: 3. The _____ _____ is not only the most important police position in the police department, but it is the most challenging. 4. He has the greatest _____ of all police positions, and he must be able to cope intelligently with them. 5. The best conceived plans of executive officers are entirely dependent upon the _____ _____ _____ to put them into practice. 6. Many departments throughout the United States have adopted the "generalist" theory which places the _____ emphasis of police service on the _____ _____. 7. How have police departments solved the usual 3 shift (12-8, 8-4, 4-12) lapse of time while shifts were changing? 8. List 6 different types of patrol.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 6.0 (cont'd) POLICE FUNCTIONS

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
6.3	The student will correctly answer 80% of the questions on a criterion test concerning criminal investigation.	6.3	1. When does crime investigation become necessary? 2. Detectives are not usually involved in crime prevention but in the _____ _____. 3. In many cities the detective is selected from the patrol force as a _____ for good service as a patrol officer. 4. The above system is not necessarily good because: a. _____ as a patrol officer does not necessarily indicate proficiencies that are necessary to be a good b. A man may not need to be a patrol officer first before becoming a _____. c. The position of detective should be considered an assignment for only an _____ period of time. d. Criminalistics applies _____ to aid criminal investigation. 5. List 6 types of things that criminalistics analyze.
6.4	The student will attain at least 80% on a criterion test about the police role in the protection of individual rights.	6.4	1. What does the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics say about constitutional rights? 2. Many controls from the federal level are placed as to civil rights, but the major responsibility for enforcing these controls is placed on whom? 3. List 4 things the police should instruct the citizens in reference to the law. 4. Who has been responsible for limiting police action?

TPO 6.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

POLICE FUNCTIONS

1. Police responsibility is divided into 5 broad categories. List these responsibilities.

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.

2. Which of these categories do you feel is the most important? Defend your position.

3. Patrol is often referred to as the "backbone" of the police department. What is meant by this statement?

4. What is the relationship between patrol and crime prevention?

5. What is the purpose of criminal investigation, and when does it become necessary?

6. Many times the public feels that the police take away their freedoms yet in reality, the police protect the individuals' freedoms. Explain this statement.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 7.0

PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the crime, traffic, legal restrictions, political, and police image problems by correctly answering at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		7.0	See attached test.
7.1	Given 10 questions relating to types of crimes, causes of crimes, effects of crime, and type of person committing crime, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	7.1	1. Name the two broad categories of problems that relate to law enforcement agencies. 2. On what does the success of the police department depend? 3. Name 3 broad types of crime. DIRECTIONS: Circle the best answer. 4. a. Street crime is the type of crime that the police department is most vitally concerned. b. Crimes against the person are always felonies. c. Crimes against property are always misdemeanors. d. Crimes must be either crimes against the person or crimes against property. 5. a. Crime reports to the F.B.I. include all crimes. b. Definitions of crimes are uniform all over the United States. c. Crime has been on the decrease in recent years. d. Prevention and control of crime is one of the many responsibilities assigned to the police. 6. a. Crime can be measured exactly because the F.B.I. gets reports each month. b. Crime is increasing faster than the population. c. More crime takes place in rural areas than urban areas. d. The most probable reason for people not reporting crimes in that they are afraid.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 7.0 (cont'd) PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
			7. a. Robbery is usually considered the most serious crime. b. Murder is probably the easiest crime for the police to prevent. c. Robbery is the most frequent of the crimes against the person. d. The police solve most robberies because the person attacked sees the robber. 8. a. Burglary is the most frequent of the three property crimes. b. Larceny over $50 is the most frequent of the three property crimes. c. Auto theft is the most frequent of the three property crimes. d. None of the above. 9. a. Auto theft is the crime against property most often solved. b. Percentage theft of autos is not growing as fast as the percentage of auto registrations. c. More autos are stolen in country areas than city areas. d. None of the above. 10. a. Arrests made for public drunkenness and disorderly conduct are not big problems for police. b. Many people consider drunkenness a social or psychiatric problem. c. Crime clearance means that perpatrator has been identified. d. Crime clearance is easily figured.
7.2	Given 6 questions relating to the types of traffic problems, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	7.2	Circle the best answer: 1. a. The number of people killed or maimed in auto accidents is second only to accidents in bathtubs and showers. b. The number of men lost on the battlefields during our major wars has been minimal in comparison with the loss of lives on the nation's streets and highways.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 7.0 (cont'd) PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		7.2	1. c. Approxiamately one out of every 200,000 Americans will be killed or injured next year as a result of a traffic accident. d. One out of two persons will probably be involved in some sort of a traffic accident each year. 2. a. Deaths in traffic accidents increased from 375,000 in the 1950's to 475,000 in the 1960's. b. Economic loss from auto accidents amounts to over $12,000,000 each year. c. Most of the accidents causing death and injury result directly from poor road conditions. d. None of the above. 3. List the two violations of traffic laws that contribute to the largest percentage of traffic accidents. 4. Why must the police accept the responsibility of traffic control? 5. What is the objective of the police in traffic control? 6. What word would describe the attitude of the public to traffic regulations?
7.3	Given 6 questions relating to the parts of the constitution most pertinent to civil liberties, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	7.3	1. Name the 5 parts of the constitution most pertinent to civil liberties. 2. A police officer stopping a lawful assembly or speech without a good, legally substantial reason would be violating what amendment? 3. A police officer searching or electronically eavesdropping without a warrant or court order violates what amendment? 4. What amendment protects the citizen against self-incrimination? 5. The right to a speedy trial and counsel is guaranteed by what amendment? 6. A person may not be deprived of liberty without due process of law is guaranteed by what amendment?

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 7.0 (cont'd) PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
7.4	Given 3 questions relating to "The Police Image", the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	7.4	1. Define "Police Image". 2. List 4 reasons why the police image is not good today. 3. In the last instance, the person most responsible for the police image is whom?

TPO [illegible]-LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Crime can be defined and divided many ways but there are basically three broad identifiable types. Name these types and describe each.

2. Crime can also be divided into two categories, crimes against the person, and crimes against property. Give 3 illustrations of each.

3. According to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report which are more numerous - crimes against persons or crimes against property?

4. What is meant by crime clearance?

5. Causes of crime are many. Pick two of them and discuss.

6. Define recidivism.

7. Name at least three of the most frequent causes of automobile accidents.

8. It is said police involvement in politics breeds inefficiency. What is meant by this statement?

9. The parts of the Constitution most pertinent to civil liberties are the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments. Choose two of these and show how it effects police work.

10. Define "Police Image".

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 8.0

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the police process, pre-trial judicial process, trial process, and corrections by correctly answering at least 80% of a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		8.0	See attached test.
8.1	Given a criterion examination concerning the police process the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	8.1	1. List the 6 parts to the police process in their correct order as they usually occur. 2. List 3 general objectives of a crime scene investigation. 3. Name 6 preliminary investigative responsibilities of the beat officer. 4. What are 2 types of arrest?
8.2	Given a criterion examination concerning the pre-trial judicial process the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	8.2	1. What is the responsibility of the prosecutor in pre-trial judicial process? 2. Who usually signs the complaint form? 3. What is the 2nd step in the pre-trial process? 4. What is the purpose of a preliminary hearing? 5. What is the purpose of an arraignment?
8.3	Given a criterion examination concerning the trial process the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	8.3	List the court processes as they would take place in regular court procedure.
8.4	Given a criterion examination concerning the correction process, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	8.4	1. After a guilty verdict what are the 2 most common alternatives open to the court? 2. What is the theory behind putting the convicted person in prison? 3. What is the theory today about keeping prisoners in prison? 4. What is the theory of prison officials as to keeping prisoners in prison? 5. Name the two methods prisoners may be released from prison. 6. One method in question 5 has 3 possible ways of release, name them. 7. Define probation. 8. Define parole.

TPO #8.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

1. The police process has six parts to it. List the six in the normal way they usually occur.

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
   f.

2. List the parts of "Pre-trial Judicial Process."

3. The "Trial Process" takes place in a certain order. List the trial procedures as they would ordinarily take place in court.

4. List the responsibilities of Corrections.

COURSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS - BASIC

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE NO. 9.0 PUBLIC RELATIONS

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the importance of public relations to the police department by correctly answering at least 80% on a criterion test.

NO.	INTERMEDIATE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	NO.	CRITERION MEASURES
		9.0	See attached test.
9.1	Given a criterion examination concerning public relations, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	9.1	1. Public relations has 6 characteristics, list them. 2. Good public relations depends on whom? 3. There are 11 personal things which affect a police officer's good relations with the public. List at least 8 of these. 4. There are 7 negative actions which destroys good public relations. List at least 6 of these.
9.2	Given a criterion examination concerning the use of personalized radio car, the learner will correctly answer 80% of the items.	9.2	1. List 7 goals of the personalized patrol vehicle program. 2. List 6 general regulations on the personalized patrol vehicle program. 3. List 10 vehicle operation regulations of the personalized patrol program.

TPO 49.0 - LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. Define "police public relations".

2. Explain how personal appearance of its police officers can enhance public relations of a police department.

3. Why is the speech of a police officer a factor to be considered in public relations?

4. List 3 things a police officer should do that would have a favorable effect on public relations?

5. Describe how use of police equipment can favorably or unfavorably influence public relations.

6. Personalized police cars help build good public relations. List three reasons for this.

7. Some police officers have been known to accept gratuities. Explain the effect of this on public relations.

8. Explain the effect of treating minority groups unfairly on public relations.